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NANVCOS1
     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                            22 Cr. 281 (JPO)
                v.
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     JOHN COSTANZO, JR.,
     MANUEL RECIO,
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                    Defendants.
                                           Trial
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     -----x
 8
                                            New York, N.Y.
9
                                            October 23, 2023
                                             9:40 a.m.
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     Before:
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                          HON. J. PAUL OETKEN,
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                                            District Judge
                                             -and a Jury-
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                               APPEARANCES
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     DAMIAN WILLIAMS,
          United States Attorney for the
17
          Southern District of New York
     SEBASTIAN A. SWETT
     EMILY S. DEININGER
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     STEPHANIE GUABA
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     RONALD GAINOR
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     AMBER E. DONNER
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NANVCOS1 APPEARANCES (continued) Also Present: Dean Iannuzzelli, Paralegal Specialist (USAO) Nerlande Pierre, Paralegal Specialist (USAO) Marie-Lou Serna, Paralegal (Gainor & Donner) Sal Chan, Paralegal (Mukasey Frenchman) 

(Case called)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Starting with the government, counsel, please state your name for the record.

MR. SWETT: Good morning, your Honor.

Sheb Swett, Emily Deininger, and Mathew Andrews, for the United States. And then just so you know who will be at counsel table throughout the course of the trial, we have Nerlande Pierre and Dean Iannuzzelli, paralegals in our office; Special Agent Lonnie Davis with the Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. MUKASEY: Good morning, your Honor.

Marc Mukasey for the defendant, John Costanzo, who's seated to my left. Next to me is Torrey Young. Down at the end of the table is Stephanie Guaba. They are going to be assisting me during the trial. Behind me is Mike Westfal, who you may hear from on legal argument. And operating our audio/video is Sal Chan.

THE COURT: Good morning, everybody.

MR. GAINOR: Good morning, your Honor.

Ron Gainor on behalf of Manny Recio, who's seated to my left. To his left is my partner Amber Donner. And to her left is our paralegal Marie Serna.

THE COURT: Good morning.

All right. We're here for the jury trial in this

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case. And we're handing out the peremptory challenge chart and also the questionnaire that I'll be handing out to the potential jurors. This is just for them to follow along. They won't be turning it in. I'm just running through my questions for jurors and make sure I have all the names I need.

Okay. For Mr. Recio's counsel, for the introductions, I just have Mr. Gainor and Ms. Donner. But I should probably add your paralegal.

MR. GAINOR: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Could you say her name again.

MR. GAINOR: It's Maria -- Marie Serna.

THE COURT: Marie?

MR. GAINOR: Marie.

THE COURT: Serna? And how do you spell that?

MS. SERNA: S-E-R-N-A.

THE COURT: S-E-R-N-A.

Okay. And you're a paralegal right?

Okay. I'll add that.

19 And I want to make sure I get pronunciations right.

I'm not going to get all of them right probably, but Mathew

Andrews, that's easy. Emily Deininger or Deininger?

MS. DEININGER: Deininger.

THE COURT: I know I asked you this already.

24 Deininger.

Sheb Swett.

MR. SWETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Delise Jeffrey, Lonnie Davis, John Hubbard, Nerlande Pierre, Dean — give me a chance — Iannuzzelli. Is it Iannuzzelli? Okay. Thanks.

I think I can handle the other ones.

So the potential jurors are not ready. We're supposed to call them at about 10 o'clock and see what their status is.

Normally, it will probably be about 10:15 or maybe even 10:30 by the time we get to them, but we can address in the interim the various legal issues. There are some letters from last week that I need to address, supplemental motions in limine, and follow-up from the final pretrial conference.

I think I'll start with Mr. Mukasey's letter that was filed on Friday, October 20th, regarding the deactivation memo and Mr. Hernandez.

Mr. Swett, do you want to address that?

MR. SWETT: Sure, your Honor.

So at the final pretrial conference, we discussed the fact that the government had gone to the DEA, reviewed the file, and identified materials for production as 3500. The DEA did not produce the entire deactivation memo; rather, they provided a letter, and that letter included a summary of impeachment material and it listed the reasons for the deactivation in that letter.

THE COURT: Did the DEA explain why it's not providing

the letter?

MR. SWETT: It did not explain to us. After defense counsel asked for it, we went back to the DEA and said defense counsel would like the memo in full; and they said that they would consider it, but they did not explain the reason why they did not provide it in full.

THE COURT: I know you filed a 17(c) subpoena, but I think it was only in the last few weeks. Have they written back an objection or have they responded to it?

MR. MUKASEY: Judge, to be honest with you, I'm going to lateral the ball to Mr. Gainor because I think he's really taken the point on this issue, if that's okay.

THE COURT: Ms. Donner.

MS. DONNER: Yes, okay. Thank you.

We did prepare and serve a *Touhy* letter and a request for the DEA for a significant amount -- or specific materials regarding Mr. Hernandez. We did not get any response from them, although we have gotten materials through the government.

THE COURT: Did you serve a 17(c) subpoena or not?

MS. DONNER: It was a trial subpoena, so yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. DONNER: 17(c) trial subpoena. And we have received certain materials in response to that through the government, the prosecutors; but we have not received the blackball memo that we know they've been aware of for many

years. In fact, this was the subject of contention during the motion to suppress hearings.

THE COURT: Did the DEA ever explain why it was not producing that memo pursuant to the subpoena?

MS. DONNER: No.

THE COURT: Did you have oral conversations with them or only written?

MS. DONNER: We have not communicated directly with them. We issued the subpoena and the *Touhy* letter, so that was a direct communication. But since that time we have been communicating with the prosecutors.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, can I add a little more context of what has happened since then?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SWETT: So at some point in the last week or so we received from Mr. Hernandez an email that he got from his handler at the time of his deactivation. It's a Spanish language email. We didn't have it formally translated, but it's an email that his handler sent from a personal email account. And it sort of describes the contentious relationship, but says more or less that you have also been blacklisted by the FBI and Customs.

And having received this, we had the FBI go and do another sweep to see if there was any further information about

Mr. Hernandez. And as it turns out, there's a system that's not — that handles older informants that I understand is not, sort of, the one they currently use. But he was in there and we were able to retrieve a memo from October of 2008, in which the FBI described essentially the facts that are summarized in the DEA deactivation letter.

The fact that --

THE COURT: You've produced that to the defense?

MR. SWETT: We produced that to the defense.

The fact that Hernandez had gone on a Colombian radio station and suggested that he was a source, a conversation about whether Hernandez had outed a confidential source, so we've produced that.

I don't want to represent that this is identical to what the DEA has, but we've given them additional information about what are the same facts. It's the same time; it's when Hernandez was working as a source for a strike force called Panama Express, which as I understand included DEA and FBI. So we obviously — we all know that this incident happened; we know there are some factual disputes about what actually happened, but we're trying to give them as much information as we can. We're trying to collect as much information.

Our view is that this is not really part of the prosecution team; this is something that happened ten years before Hernandez had anything to do with the FBI in this case

and 15 years before this trial.

THE COURT: So how does he get -- just for my own information, how does he get to work on this case when he'd been deactivated by both the DEA and the FBI as a confidential source?

MR. SWETT: Well, your Honor, I haven't had a chance to speak with the agents who initially signed him up, but my understanding is that when they ran their checks in the confidential source system that the FBI has now, he would not have come up because it was from such a long time ago.

THE COURT: The FBI's systems are what they are.

MR. SWETT: They took one system offline and another one on.

The reality is, your Honor, the reason he was able to work as a source in this case is because he made recordings that backed up what he was saying.

THE COURT: That's my other question, is how much of his testimony is just recordings, in which case *Giglio* is kind of technical?

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, honestly --

THE COURT: How much of it is his actual testimony about things he remembers that say defendants said?

MR. SWETT: I would say --

THE COURT: There's both, right.

MR. SWETT: There's both, there's both, your Honor.

And look, there's going to be a little bit of direct about his story because we expect there will be a lot of cross about his story. But at the end of the day -- we understand that the defendants -- that the defendants want to go through issues that he's had in the past. And frankly, we expect that. And we think that there's some that should stay out, but we understand why the defense wants to attack his credibility any way they can. We don't think it's necessary to hold him off the stand until the DEA has produced everything that they have. We think the defense has ample ammunition to work with here about what happened in 2008. They have now from the FBI and the DEA information about his deactivation. They have this email which they only could have gotten from Mr. Hernandez because it was sent from an agent's personal account.

THE COURT: When did the government get the email?

MR. SWETT: Like I said, I think within the last week or so. I can't remember the day we produced it, but we -- the day we produced is the day we received it.

THE COURT: And was that -- when did the government learn that the FBI had also deactivated him?

MR. SWETT: So this email alleges that Mr. Hernandez had been deactivated or that he was on the blacklist for the DEA and the FBI and Customs. And so from there we did a check to see if there was any information about him. Again, the initial check was in the active source system. And the

response was the only time he's ever been a source is on this case.

THE COURT: My question was specific: When did the prosecution team learn that the FBI had also deactivated him?

MR. SWETT: We first learned it was a possibility when we received this email.

THE COURT: So in the last week.

MR. SWETT: In the last week.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SWETT: And then we received this memo from the FBI and that confirmed it.

THE COURT: Okay. The other thing that I think I'm going to need -- and I'll let you speak, Mr. Mukasey. I'm letting them respond because I've read your letter but haven't gotten the response.

There's an awkwardness to the fact that Brady and Giglio relates to information, not documents in the case law. And because the DEA is not part of the prosecution team, as I've ruled, this wouldn't be a problem if you'd never seen the blackball memo or deactivation memo. But you've seen it and, therefore, the prosecution team does have information. I think I need to get on the record what you remember at least about Category 1 from the memo that you went and looked at.

MR. SWETT: I'm happy to do that.

Would you want to do that now, your Honor, or -- so my

memory of the memo is more -- is consistent with what is in this FBI memorandum. In particular, the allegation that Mr. Hernandez went on Colombian television or Colombian radio to talk about his status as a source was discussed in that DEA memo. And the fact that he was alleged to have outed a source was also discussed there.

Here, the memo talks about a particular meeting where the agents confronted Hernandez about that. I don't recall if that was specifically in the DEA memo, but the basic allegation that Mr. Hernandez had outed a source and had admitted as much to the agents was in the deactivation memo.

As to the lies and the failure to obey instructions, I do not remember a lot of details about that, your Honor. I looked through the file, I looked at every single quarterly update about the source to see if there was any *Giglio* that might shed light on whether he had violated a policy or whether there had been an issue. There was nothing like that. And I think the DEA actually produced those anyway. So the allegations about failure to follow instructions and lack of candor towards the handler was, I would say, briefly described in the DEA deactivation memo to the best of my recollection.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you remember any specific instance of his not being truthful to his handlers or his investigators?

MR. SWETT: I do not. And I think if those were --

again, as I recall, the only time in which his source file raised issues with his performance and his behavior was in the deactivation memo which, as I recall, was about two to three pages; and again, similar, sort of, in detail in content to what the FBI prepared at the same time.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Mukasey? I'll give you a chance. I've read your letter obviously very carefully. I know what you're asking for. I think I understand the issue. I want you to make whatever record you think you need to make.

MR. MUKASEY: I think you drilled into the proper issues and pressed the proper buttons.

One other issue that I would add though is I think I'm a little confused now as to the knowledge of the FBI in this case when they went and swore out the Title III affidavit as to whether or not they knew he had been deactivated by the FBI.

I'm confused about that.

I don't want to go backwards; the suppression hearing, you know, is in the rearview mirror. But to me, that's an important question for preservation of the record. Did the agent who swore out the Title III affidavit, at least the initial one, Delzotto, the FBI agent, what was his knowledge as to the deactivation? And I think that picks up on your Honor's question: How do you become activated again? And did Delzotto have to reactivate him?

THE COURT: Well, I'll let Mr. Swett respond however

you -- I think what he said was he got deactivated because they didn't know about the old -- he got activated because they didn't know about the old deactivation because it was some old database, but I'll let you respond.

MR. SWETT: I haven't had a chance to speak to Special Agent Delzotto, who did sign up the source. This was in conversation with the case agents on this team about where the information about Hernandez was in the FBI systems and whether special agents have routine access to those databases.

And what my understanding is, that the information about Hernandez was in a database to which agents do not have routine access. I don't know what databases Special Agent Delzotto looked at, but I will know on the issue of the Title III that his deactivation, whether it was FBI or DEA, was part of not only the affidavit and the application, it was noted there, because Special Agent Delzotto had spoken with a DEA agent who told him about that episode —

THE COURT: So that was in the affidavit.

MR. SWETT: I believe it was in the affidavit.

In any event, it was certainly before the Court when that motion was litigated. Because the Court was well aware that Delzotto had spoken with this agent, and the agent had said yeah, he was deactivated, but really it was an interagency dispute. That was his impression of it. At this point I don't think there's any indication that Delzotto would have known

otherwise from anything he looked at. But I think the Court's ultimate decision was it doesn't matter because it would not have changed the analysis on the probable cause.

THE COURT: Okay. So we have a Rule 17(c) subpoena, which is very interesting, because the *Nixon* standard, of course, applies to the Rule 17(c) subpoenas. Whether that makes sense or not, there's been some things written about that.

But it surprises me that the government doesn't know why the DEA isn't producing this memo. It just seems to me you're just -- why don't you shake the trees and get this memo produced so you don't have all this post-trial briefing about this significant memo that undermines the cooperator.

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, I'm happy to. We're happy to confer with the DEA and provide the Court a better understanding of the DEA's position on this or whether there's a possibility to produce the memo either in a redacted form or with certain protections in place. Like I said, these facts are out there and we have been providing what we have about these facts. And the Court will decide in short order how much of this comes in on cross-examination.

But we understand the Court's questions. We are happy to confer with the DEA. Mr. Hernandez is not testifying today and likely will not testify tomorrow; so we will do whatever we can to provide the Court and defense counsel more information on this so that the Court can make a decision.

THE COURT: I should say, I said what I said about a Rule 17(c) subpoena, but that's obviously for a third party. And for these purposes, I think the DEA is a third party, so maybe I shouldn't be so tough on you. But the DEA is obviously perhaps more likely to respond to the Justice Department than to defense counsel. So just as a practical matter, it seems like this could avoid some issues.

I'm not saying that it's material or that it's even that it's *Giglio* or whatever, but I understand the defense's frustration, you know, especially given that they just learned that the FBI also deactivated them. But it is what it is.

Anything else you want to add, Mr. Mukasey?
MR. MUKASEY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any other issues other than the ones that have been teed up in the letters that anyone wanted to raise, housekeeping, preliminary, or otherwise?

MR. SWETT: Just a couple of things, your Honor.

One of the things that we wrote a letter on I think has been mooted, which is the issue of how the cell phone extractions come in. We've reached an agreement and so there shouldn't be any need to have someone testify about which extractions come from which chat threads. So those letters have been mooted, I think, by agreement.

THE COURT: Is that the rule of completeness issue?

MR. SWETT: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SWETT: And then there is, I think, an issue that is not before the Court right now, but we want to bring to the Court's attention, which is that the defense has subpoenaed a number of agents, DEA agents, and I think former DEA agents. They went through the *Touhy* process; the request was denied for lack of specificity.

The subpoena gave a very brief and summary explanation of why these agents' testimonies were needed. So we wanted to bring that to the Court's attention. I'm not sure if there's going to be any further briefing on that, but it's an issue that has not been resolved.

MR. MUKASEY: Judge, if I may just jump backwards for one second. I apologize.

THE COURT: Can you pull the mic a little closer.

MR. MUKASEY: Sure. Just jumping backwards, Mr. Swett is right that we reached stipulated agreement with regard to the authenticity of the chat threads. The 106 issue, the rule of completeness issue, at least in our view, is still on the table. And the issue is I think, as I set forth in my last letter to the Court and, I think, on behalf of both sides or at least both defendants — apologize for the paper flurry of the past week — but the issue with respect to 106 is still out there. And that is that we believe there are incompletions,

more chats that need to be completed to provide proper context or that could provide impeachment material. And discussing them with the government is really giving away how we're going to attack the witnesses and how we're going to attack their case.

THE COURT: I don't understand how the rule of completeness issue reveals defense strategy. Rule of completeness is just the stuff they want to use for it not to be confusing or for it to be placed in proper context. You do include these other parts that seems like a pretty robust notion of the rule of completeness that you're going to be revealing defense strategy.

MR. MUKASEY: So think of it this way: If a chat is spliced together, leaving out three or four exchanges, right, so if there's ten back-and-forths and their exhibit skips from number one to number ten, I think it's fair game for us to cross-examine about the rest of the chat.

Look, I mean, I think we'd have to make a relevance argument obviously. But the way they present their case is something that — and the way we attack it is certainly something that is part of a defense strategy. I don't necessarily want to tell them where I think they have misled the jury; I want to show the jury where they've misled the jury.

THE COURT: This comes up a lot and I haven't in the

past required -- I know it's hard for the government because you might have prepared slides and things. And the defense is then going to say, Well, you also need to include these two snippets in the middle. I usually deal with it as it comes up.

MR. MUKASEY: I think Ms. Deininger --

THE COURT: Deininger.

MR. MUKASEY: Deininger, my apologies. People just destroy my name, so I sympathize.

THE COURT: Am I saying it right, by the way? Is it Mukasey?

MR. MUKASEY: Like "museum," Mukasey.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUKASEY: I think Ms. Deininger pointed out in her letter that nobody wants to delay and come up to the sidebar and say, Judge, this is the part that we want to put in and we're going to use this on cross. So I'd like to figure out a way where we can bring forward in front of the jury what has been left out, what has been spliced together, what is incomplete. And hopefully we can try to find a way to do that.

THE COURT: Oh, you want to do it -- you want to make a dramatic moment in cross where you add the part that's been left out rather than have it all come in?

MR. MUKASEY: I would say impactful rather than dramatic, although I'm not above drama here and there. But I do think it's a -- if the government is presenting a chat as,

you know, reflective of the evidence in the case, I think we're permitted to attack that as not reflective of the proof in the case.

MR. SWETT: Just one small point on that, which doesn't completely respond to what Mr. Mukasey is saying. But we did confer on the idea of chats and recordings where we took out chunks in the middle and kind of mushed two together. And we have. And if we haven't, we intend to indicate in our exhibits where that happens so that the jury will know if they are listening to a recording or if they are looking at chats that there are parts that had been kept out, sort of, in the flow of the chart.

THE COURT: But this doesn't resolve his issue at all.

MR. SWETT: Well, it doesn't resolve the rule of completeness. But I think to the extent the Court was left with the impression from Mr. Mukasey that there are Frankenstein chats that look like one thing, but were actually cobbled together, the jury will see from how we present it. It's not as though we're going to argue that these are uninterrupted chat threads. They will understand where things have been taken out.

THE COURT: Ms. Deininger?

MS. DEININGER: I think that the issue that's mooted is we no longer need to have an extended conference this afternoon because we no longer have to have a custodian to

stipulate to the authenticity of our excerpts.

THE COURT: I see.

MS. DEININGER: I think we are prepared to identify for defense counsel the exhibits that we anticipate using the following day the evening before, to give them a chance to hopefully address in advance if there are some specific exhibits they have rule of completeness arguments to. Again, they have not identified for us any specific exhibits where they think there's an issue or there are chats that should be included. So we have not had an opportunity to fix any issues or add in text messages that might be misleading.

THE COURT: Fair enough.

I do think it's fair to require defense counsel to propose any additional sections a day before of what the government intends to use because without it, it would be confusing or misleading or out of context. And look, the rule of completeness does what it does, but I'm not going to allow defense counsel to get around the hearsay rules, which is what sometimes people try to do under the guise of the rule of completeness.

So I'm not saying that -- you know, I'm not going to let you try, but if you haven't suggested to the government in advance that this section needs -- in fairness, needs to be considered with what they are proposing, I'll consider it.

But, you know, it will have to be pretty clearly out of context

what they're doing for you to justify that the *Perry Mason* moment in cross.

MR. MUKASEY: Honestly, I'm not looking for a *Perry*Mason moment. I'm really thinking, you know, do I want to give

the government my attack, that's all. It's not necessarily for

the dramatic flare. These are important chats. This whole

case is chats and phone calls.

THE COURT: If what they are proposing you think is confusing, it's not unreasonable for you to tell them the day before that if you add this, we think it's less confusing. I don't think that reveals much.

MR. MUKASEY: One of the reasons we haven't been able to do that yet is we just don't know which witnesses are going with which exhibits. As of now, we know one witness in the case. I think we just heard that the cooperating witness is not going tomorrow in all likelihood. But the faster we know who's coming and what exhibits, the faster we can address the completeness issue. And I would never try to raise a completeness issue and skirt the hearsay rule. We are prepared to give you the hearsay exceptions.

THE COURT: All right. Great.

Who's the first witness?

MR. SWETT: It's Assistant Special Agent in Charge Daniel Escobar.

THE COURT: Update from the jury: We'll have our

potential jurors in 10 to 15 minutes. They are always delayed, of course, because they watch a film and they get situated and they check in and all that. So 10 to 15 minutes.

Any other preliminary issues anyone wanted to address before I go through the outstanding evidentiary issues?

MR. GAINOR: Yes, your Honor.

The Court had mentioned the last time we were all together about the possibility of having half of Friday off or the full day Friday off. We just wanted to, on behalf of Mr. Recio, make the request after we've talked as a team that if the Court was inclined, based on efficiency, to give the entire Friday off, we would be asking for that.

THE COURT: The entire Friday off.

MR. GAINOR: The entire Friday off. Because I believe -- I don't know if I mischaracterized what the Court had said, but the Court may, we thought, have suggested that depending on how things go, it would consider a half day Friday or a full day Friday. If the Court is still thinking that, we'd be asking for the additional time.

THE COURT: Okay. Would counsel like to address that?

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, I think we have the same

position we had at the final pretrial conference, which is we'd

like to see where our case is. We obviously want to move

through this quickly, but if we feel we are on or ahead of

schedule, we wouldn't be opposed to shortening or eliminating

Friday.

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THE COURT: Mr. Mukasey?

3 MR. MUKASEY: I agree with everybody. I'm agnostic.

Either way is fine. I wouldn't mind the day off on Friday.

THE COURT: I don't care about your religious views.

I'm just kidding.

So should we -- I mean, I think what I'm going to propose doing is present it to the jurors in jury selection as if half a day Friday is a possibility. But then we'll revisit, see how we're doing in terms of progress as of Thursday, and then consider possibly not sitting Friday, and then that will be happy news.

MR. GAINOR: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MS. DONNER: Your Honor, thank you.

Just in terms of stipulations, we've -- I think all the parties have made a very good-faith effort to stipulate to as much as possible. But at the present state, the government has obtained most of their stipulations; and we are going to be requesting of the government to agree to additional stipulations, and I just didn't want there to be a misimpression that all of that has been resolved. There's still outstanding matters and we're hopeful that we can resolve them with the parties.

MS. DEININGER: We're obviously going to consider in

good faith any requests that are presented to us. I can't speak yet to requests that have not been made.

MS. DONNER: We have made certain requests that have been rejected by the government. And in order to allow for not to have the witness this morning, we agreed to a stipulation that did not include a significant amount of requests that we had.

MS. DEININGER: I think on that point, counsel is referring to yesterday afternoon they requested that the government stipulate to dozens of exhibits that had never been included in a stipulation before. We made a good-faith effort to review all of those and did stipulate to all of the ones we were able to confirm the authenticity of.

As we informed counsel, some of those are materials that were never passed over to the filter team to us as the prosecution team, and so we have submitted them to our filter team to review so we can make authenticity determinations. But again, we are going to work in good faith to stipulate, especially as to authenticity of records so that there — to streamline the trial as much as possible.

THE COURT: You're going to get back to them on that set.

MS. DEININGER: Yes.

MS. DONNER: And the documents subject of the stipulations were exhibits that we had provided on our list

earlier.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

All right. Do you guys want to take a break before we get to the charge or do you want me to give you my rulings on some of the issues that have been raised in the letters?

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, we're happy to hear the Court's rulings.

MR. MUKASEY: Agreed.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Costanzo has renewed his objection to the admissibility of his tax returns. I've reviewed the parties' additional letters on the issue. I adhere to my ruling that the tax returns are admissible. I find, at least provisionally, that the tax reasons are probative, and that their probative value is not substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or otherwise under Rule 403.

The government has filed supplemental motions in limine on October 17th, and I have reviewed the parties' letters on those.

First, the government seeks to preclude cross-examination of Mr. Hernandez on certain allegations. And we discussed the three categories summarized in the DEA memo.

The first is that he failed to obey instructions from controlling investigators and, at times, lied to investigators

when confronted about his activities. The government acknowledges that cross-examination on those issues should be allowed, and it will be allowed.

Second, that he compromised his status due to communications with foreign entities.

And third, that he admitted to the purposeful disclosure and identification of another CS. The second and third categories, I agree with the government that those should be precluded, at least that's my provisional ruling.

Second, the government seeks to produce testimony about specific acts of Mr. Hernandez under Rule 608(b). This motion is also granted for the reasons stated by the government, subject to particular proposed testimony that the government — that the defense may proffer, and I'll consider that on a case-by-case basis.

Third, the government seeks the admission of the \$20,000 payment by Mr. Pagan by Costanzo's girlfriend. The government argues that this is evidence of the bribery scheme and evidence of concealment. To avoid prejudice, the government notes it can redact the fact that the source is a lawyer or, I guess, where the money went is a lawyer.

The defense argues that this is irrelevant and prejudicial and contends that the redaction would make it even more prejudicial. In my original provisional ruling I had assumed that this was after the indictment, which was in large

part the reason for my initial provisional ruling. Upon consideration, I do find that the pattern of this payment makes it probative for the reasons that the government explains. I'm inclined to admit this and will consider whether the defendants prefer that it be redacted or not.

MR. MUKASEY: Judge, can I just jump in for one second?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MUKASEY: It was before the indictment.

Mr. Costanzo did hire this lawyer before the indictment.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MUKASEY: But it was after the FBI had executed a search warrant at his house.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. MUKASEY: He knew he was under investigation and he hired a lawyer. What if the fact that it was pre-indictment -- I'm just not understanding the fact that it came pre-indictment, how does that play into it?

THE COURT: Well, I think that makes a significant difference. The fact that it's post indictment I think makes it much more prejudicial, because it's connected to -- sorry. The fact that it would have been post indictment makes it very different. The fact that it was after a search, I think, is -- it's just not nearly as prejudicial to the defense.

MR. MUKASEY: I just want to make sure we're tracking

each other. The FBI comes to his house on November 18th, 2019, with a search warrant and says, Give me your phone. I need to look for this phone. I'm searching your house and I need to take a statement from you, essentially saying, You're under criminal investigation.

Couple weeks later he hires a lawyer. He doesn't get indicted for weeks and months. The fact that he reached out to get a lawyer because the FBI was rummaging around his house and he was under investigation, whether indictment ever came seems to me to be irrelevant. The idea that he's now — the jury is going to be allowed to draw a conclusion that he did something wrong, he concealed to me, because he hired a lawyer?

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to give you the chance —

I'm going to take the government up on the offer to redact the

fact that it's a lawyer. I mean, look, the reason it's

relevant has nothing to do with the fact that it went to a

lawyer. The reason it's relevant is because the money went

from Pagan to the girlfriend, and that that is the same pattern

of concealing money from Pagan that goes to Costanzo's benefit.

That's the relevance.

The question is -- I mean, I think it's quite probative and relevant; that's a pattern according to the government. And the question is, is it substantially outweighed by unfair prejudice. And I think if it's post indictment, it's sort of too tied up in this trial. But

pre-indictment, I think it's not unfairly prejudicial in the same degree. So I think the defense should consider whether they want it redacted or not.

MR. MUKASEY: Judge, there is one more issue, I'm sorry to belabor.

With respect to the tax returns, we understand your Honor's ruling with respect to Mr. Costanzo's tax returns. I think — and my colleague Mr. Westfal may be able to address this better, but since we were here for the final pretrial conference, the tax return issue has sort of gone nuclear. And there are more tax returns that the government now seeks to offer: Costanzo's father's tax returns, certain corporate tax returns. And I'll be frank, this is going to be a trial about who filed what tax returns for what reason on behalf of what company. I'll let, if your Honor wants to hear more about it, Mr. Westfal address it.

THE COURT: I've read all the letters. There have been multiple letters. I've read it. I understand it. I'm not going to let hours of testimony about tax returns. I understand that if it is a gift, he didn't have to report it. Everyone understands that. That's a strawman.

The point is that if he was actually receiving income and he was hiding the income, the government wants to show that he didn't report it on his taxes. You can cross-examine on that.

MR. MUKASEY: I'm with you --

THE COURT: You just want to keep arguing about this.

MR. MUKASEY: No, no, I'm not arguing about his tax returns. I'm talking about the other tax returns that the government wants to offer. The government now wants to offer the father's tax returns.

THE COURT: Right. If you say, Well, that could have been a gift, then they can say it wasn't a gift from his father. I mean, that's totally fair. Because the father would have had to report it as a gift. I mean, that takes two minutes.

MR. MUKASEY: All right. We'll raise it when it comes up.

THE COURT: All right.

Fourth, and this one we should do because this is the first witness. The government seeks to offer testimony from Agent Escobar that he learned that Recio met with a criminal defendant in jail who had been investigated when Recio was ASAC as DEA. The government no longer intends to elicit Escobar's decision to report Recio to the DEA and the U.S. Attorney's Office or his views regarding the propriety of Recio meeting with a criminal defendant to avoid 404(b) concerns. The government argues that this is relevant to Escobar's subsequent acts approaching Costanzo and asking him about Recio's post DEA employment. I think it's hearsay. Tell me why it's not

hearsay.

MR. SWETT: Because it's not being offered for the truth of Mr. Recio working as a private investigator; it's offered to explain why ASAC Escobar decided to ask Special Agent Costanzo what's going on with Manny. Because otherwise the jurors are going to hear him say: My understanding was he was working at a bank. And then he'll say, But then I went and talked with Costanzo and said, What's going on with Manny?

THE COURT: This is a new theory. When the government initially wrote about it, they said, We want to show that he was meeting with people who are investigating, and that's sketchy. Now you're arguing a completely different nontruth purpose; so it raises a red flag about what why you're really trying to use it.

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, I actually want to push back on that a little bit because we never briefed this. This was brought up sort of off-the-cuff at the final pretrial conference, and we gave 404(b) notice about what Mr. Escobar might say. We don't think Mr. Escobar -- we don't think Special Agent Escobar has to testify at all about how Recio was visiting someone he supervised. What we think has to come in is that Special Agent Escobar learned at some point that Mr. Recio -- that he heard that Mr. Recio was working as a private investigator. It was different from what he understood initially, and that prompted him to speak to Special Agent

Costanzo. And that conversation is entirely relevant. It's quite important because Special Agent Costanzo, rather than saying, Oh, yeah, he's working as a PI, he and I talk five times a day about it, and I look up stuff for him. And by the way, he's getting me a burner phone --

THE COURT: If that's all you need, then the stuff about the jail and visiting someone in jail --

MR. SWETT: I don't think that's coming in, period. I think he's just going to say, At some point I learned he was — I heard — he's not going to say I learned. He's going to say, I heard he was working as a PI, and I went and talked with Costanzo about it.

THE COURT: Oh, well, that seems fine. That's different from what I had assumed you were planning to use him for.

MS. DONNER: It's also hearsay. So it's classic hearsay. What he heard about what Mr. Recio was doing is hearsay.

THE COURT: It's not controversial, but it's also not for the truth; it's simply being used for why he then went and talked to someone else about it. And as to that, I think it seems not truly not for the truth. I mean, where you're actually talking about visiting someone in jail, I think that's problematic because the jury would take that for the truth, I think. But if it's really, I heard he was working as a private

investigator, that seems fine.

Are they here? All right. The jurors are here.

I'll continue on our break.

We might need to move some people around.

MR. MUKASEY: Judge, I just have one question with regard to the last ruling, which I don't take issue with, but there are exhibits marked for Escobar that do refer to the jail communication. Am I understanding that that's out now?

THE COURT: No reference to jail, right?

MR. SWETT: Mr. Escobar is not going to reference jail. His understanding that he had visited a jail, that email is not related to this episode that Mr. --

THE COURT: We'll address this later. The jurors are here. Bring them in.

(Jury selection commenced and concluded)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, you will be the jury for the trial in this case. And it's almost 5 o'clock, so obviously we will not be starting today. I'll give you some preliminary instructions, and actually I'll give you more detailed instructions in the morning, and then we'll have opening statements of counsel and I'll explain that process of how the trial is going to go forward.

At this time you need to be sworn in as the jury for this case, and I'm going to ask Mr. Hampton to please swear you in.

(A jury of 12 and two alternates was impaneled and sworn)

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to let you go for the evening. Again, I'll explain in the morning a little bit more about the process and stages of the jury trial.

I just want to remind you of the things I reminded you at lunchtime for tonight; and then Mr. Hampton is going to give you some information about how you come and go.

You'll be going back to the jury room when you report in the morning for the trial. And then when we're ready, we'll bring you out, Mr. Hampton will bring you out. And he needs to show you, it's a little confusing back there, there's lots of doors and alleyways and things. He'll show you where the jury room is and where exactly you should go to arrive in the courthouse tomorrow morning.

As I said earlier, we'll be doing the jury trial from 9:30 to about 4:30 or 4:45, resuming tomorrow morning at 9:30. We will have coffee for you in the morning around 9 or 9:15, so please try to be here, if you can, around 9:15. Shoot for 9:15, relax, have a cup of coffee, and I think we'll have muffins or bagels. And then we'll try to begin the trial as soon as possible at 9:30 in the morning. So please shoot for arriving around 9:15 so we can start promptly at 9:30. We can't start until everybody is here.

And I just want to remind you of a couple of things.

First, as I said at lunchtime, you should not discuss -- you may not discuss or communicate about this case with anyone, including even your fellow jurors, until you're deliberating at the end of the trial. You should not be talking about the case, about what a witness said or didn't say. You could talk about anything else. Talk about the weather, talk about your families, talk about your pets, but just don't talk about the trial. Also, don't tell other people anything about the trial other than to say you're on a trial in federal court before Judge Oetken, that's fine. But other than that, please don't talk about the case.

Don't read or listen to anything about the case.

Don't do any research about the case in any way. And that's really important. It might be tempting to think about looking into things, checking the internet. Please don't do that because it's really out of fairness to the parties. They have a right to have this case be decided based on the evidence in this trial and not extraneous stuff which might be completely wrong. It's not reliable. So don't even look into anything. That's very, very important. I'm instructing you to not do that. So please make sure that you don't.

And again, don't talk to anyone. If you do run into any of the lawyers or anybody, I've told them they should not talk to you. So please make sure that if you do run into one of the lawyers or one of the parties or witnesses, they are not

being rude, they are just following my instruction not to speak with you, and don't speak to them.

So now we'll resume, as I said, at 9:30 in the morning. Mr. Hampton will take you back and show you where to go to enter and exit the courthouse, and we'll resume tomorrow morning.

Have a good night, everybody.

I will see you in the morning.

(Jury not present)

(Continued on next page)

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               (Jury not present)
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               THE COURT: You may be seated.
               So openings for the government will be Mr. Andrews?
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               MR. ANDREWS: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: And?
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               MR. MUKASEY: Ms. Young.
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               THE COURT: Ms. Young, and?
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               MR. GAINOR: Mr. Gainor.
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               THE COURT: And you said yours is going to be 15
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     minutes?
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               MR. ANDREWS: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Are yours going to be comparable?
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               MR. MUKASEY: Yes.
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               MR. GAINOR: Yes.
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               And first witness is Agent Escobar?
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               MR. SWETT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Any other issues people wanted to address?
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               MR. MUKASEY: Thank you.
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               I understand the government is about to give us their
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      other witnesses for tomorrow. I would just ask, and we
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     mentioned this to the government as well, that a 24-hour heads
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      up I think is fair. There are a lot of documents in this case,
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      there are a lot of documents that are going to go with
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     witnesses that are not necessarily naturally associated with
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      those documents. So if we could get tomorrow morning or
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tomorrow, let's say, by lunch who the witnesses will be for Wednesday, it will save us a lot of scramble time.

MR. SWETT: By lunch is fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, great.

MR. GAINOR: And if I may add, do we have the witness lineup for tomorrow?

THE COURT: Right. So have you gotten that yet?

MR. SWETT: Yes. So we were about to hand it over, but it will be Escobar; followed by Special Agent Stephen
Miller from the DEA; followed by Susanna Maj, who is an analyst at the U.S. Attorney's office; and then we think -- we probably won't get to him, but we think our fourth witness would be
Mr. Hernandez, the cooperator.

THE COURT: Okay. Good enough. All right. We will see you all at 9:15.

MR. GAINOR: Your Honor, will there also be a disclosure of exhibits for each one of the witnesses?

MR. SWETT: Yes. We are going to send them the exhibits we are putting in through our witnesses tonight.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SWETT: Your Honor, I think the two supplemental motions in limine that the Court did not reach when it was going through its rulings were the 2015 messages between John Costanzo and David Macey and then whether Special Agent Delise Jeffrey can sit at counsel table. She is not available this

week, but she could sit at counsel table or sit in the courtroom next week. And also a question about the scope of cross-examination for her testimony.

THE COURT: Right. So, yes, on her sitting at counsel table, I believe there is no objection. That is granted without objection.

With respect to the scope of cross-examination, the arguments are kind of two ships passing in the night. I think that cross-examination will necessarily be limited to the scope of direct. You know, the fact that she has knowledge about other aspects of the investigation does not allow defense to question about those other aspects if they are not within the scope of the direct.

MR. SWETT: And then the 2015 messages we --

THE COURT: Right. This was briefed as well.

MR. SWETT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I guess I didn't get to that before. I had provisionally ruled to exclude the 2015 messages with Macey. After reviewing the 3500 material and taking a closer look at the case law, I find that the messages are properly admitted for permissible purposes under Rule 404(b) to show motive, intent, preparation, plan, and knowledge, as long as a limiting instruction is given at the time that the evidence is admitted making clear that these communications are not part of the charged conspiracy and may not be used for propensity.

I also find, given the nature of the evidence, that its probative value is not substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice under Rule 403, particularly with the limiting instruction.

And if you all would propose a limiting instruction, if you could agree on one, that's fine, or you could just give me alternative versions and I will use those.

MR. SWETT: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. We will see you all tomorrow morning. I don't know if we will have any preliminary issues, so 9:30 is probably okay tomorrow.

MR. MUKASEY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. SWETT: Thank you, your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: Okay, thanks. Have a good night.

(Adjourned to Tuesday, October 24, 2023, at 9:30 a.m.)